[illegible]

TOMEK, L., inz.

Unified graphic arrangement of the designs of sewerage systems and waste water purification plants according to the Czechoslovak Standard: Designs of Sewerage. Vodni hosp 14 no. 3:118-119 '64.

TOMEK, V., dr.

Heat insulation by air flow. Strojirenstvi 13 no.7:483-489 Jl '63.

1. Zavody elektrotepelnych zarizeni ROS, Praha.

TOMEK, Vazlav, podpolkovnik.

Development of marksmanship in Czechoslovakia. Voen.znan. 33 no.9:29-30 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

(Czechoslovakia--Shooting)

TOMEK, Z.

Czechoslovak standards of mechanical drawing.

p. 12. (Vynalezy a Normalisace, Ochranne Znamky, Chranene Vzory. Vol. 1, no. 2, Aug. 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1958

TOMEK, Zdenek

How we got rid of sluggish shortcomings in the enterprise organization and management. Podn org 19 no.2:73-77 F '65.

1. Ceskoslovenske zavody naftovych motoru, Plant Hradec Kralove.

TOMEK, Zdenek

Standardization of machine drawings. Normalizace 11 no.5: 143-144 My '63.

1. Zavody V.I. Lenina Plzen, n.p.

TOMEKOVIC, Tomislav, dr. (Beograd)

Review of some problems of psychologists in the industry of the U. S. A. Produktivnost 3 no.6:425-430 Je '61.

STKLYANIN, Yu.I. (Moskva); TOMEL'GAS, V.A. (Moskva)

A problem of the flow of mutually soluble compressible liquids.
Izv. AN SSSR Mekh. i mashinostr. no.5:168-171 S-O '64
(MIRA 18:1)

TOMEL'GAS, V.A.

Motion of gas-cut petroleum in an unbounded bed tapped by one well. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz. 8 no.5:67-71 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika I.M.Gubkina.

CHARNYY, I.A.; TOMEL'GAS, V.A.; ASTRAKHAN, D.I.

Forming an underground gas-storage reservoir by injecting
gas into a horizontal aquifer through a group of wells.
Gaz. prom. 10 no.7:46-48 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

CHARNYY, I.A.; ASTRAKHAN, B.I.; VLASOV, A.M.; TOMBLIGAS, V.A.

Commercial test gas injection into a water-bearing bed through a series of wells. Gaz. prom. 9 no.5:41-46 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

TELKOV, A.P.; STKLYANIN, Yu.I.; TOMEL'GAS, V.A.

Graphic calculation of stable cones in radial uniform and anisotropic layers. Trudy MINKHiGP no.42:20-26 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

G, I, TOMENKO

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Solutions, Theory of Acids and Bases. B-11

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 549

Author : L.M. Andreasov, G.I. Tomenko.

Inst : Kharkov University. Scientific Research Institute of Chemistry.

Title : Distribution of Dichloracetic Acid between Water and Mixture of Benzene with Ethyl Benzoate. Report IX. Distribution of Dichloracetic Acid between Water and Mixture of Benzene and Isoamyl Ether. Report X.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Khar'kovsk. un-ta, 1957, 82; Tr. Khim. fak. i N.-i. in-ta khimii, 16, 51-54, 55-58

Abstract : The factor of distribution K in the two above mentioned systems is determined, and it is shown that an addition of ether causes a strong drop of K of the dichloracetic acid in both these systems. The drop of K may be explained by a chemical interaction between the acid and ether.

Card 1/1

ANDREASOV, L.M., prof.; TOMENKO, G.I.

Distribution of dichloroacetic acid between water and a mixture of benzene with ethyl benzoate. Uch. zap. KHGU 82:55-58 '57.
(MIRA 12:9)

(Acetic acid) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

ACCESSION NR: AP4031446 S/0016/64/000/004/0070/0073

AUTHOR: Mitol'man, P. M.; Averina, I. V.; Tomenko, Ye. K.; Verezub, L. G.; Dobzhinskaya, M. G.; Khodorova, Z. G.; Altuyeva, Ye. G.

TITLE: Reactogenic nature and immunological efficacy of a new sorbed soluble diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus vaccine

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 4, 1964, 70-73

TOPIC TAGS: diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus vaccine, sorbed soluble D.P.T. vaccine, soluble pertussis antigen, reduced D.P.T. reaction, D.P.T. immunological efficacy, body temperature change, blood serum titer

ABSTRACT: A new sorbed soluble diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus vaccine containing a soluble pertussis antigen, instead of a corpuscular one, has been developed to reduce reactions to D.P.T. inoculations. A group of children was investigated to find reaction intensity and immunological efficacy of the new vaccine. All children were examined by a pediatrician before immunization and temperature was taken for two days before each of three inoculations. Findings show that the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4031446

new vaccine does not produce any strong reactions as found in 1 to 4.3% cases immunized with vaccines containing corpuscular pertussis antigens. Moderately severe temperature reactions were found in only 1.9 to 2.4% cases compared to 7 to 15% cases for nonsorbed vaccines. Body temperature increases ranging from 37.1 to 37.5°C were found in 32% after 1st inoculation, 26.4% after the 2nd inoculation, and 19.3% after the 3d inoculation. Weak local reactions in the form of a quickly disappearing hyperemia were found in 26 to 32.2%. Blood serum titers of pertussin agglutinins, diphtheria antitoxin, and tetanus toxoid as well as Schick reaction tests all demonstrate the high immunological efficacy of the new D.P.T. vaccine. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy institut vaksin i sy*vorotok im. Mechnikova (Kharkov Institute of Vaccines and Serums)

SUBMITTED: 01Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

STARTSEV, V.I.; KOSEVICH, V.M.; TOMENKO, Yu.S.

Examining the intersections of twinned layers in calcite monocrystals. Kristallografiia 1 no.4:425-428 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva, Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Calcite crystals)

JOMENKO, Yu. S.

USSR/Physical Chemistry. Crystals. B-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 5, 1957, 14555

Author : V. I. Startsov, V. M. Kosevich, Yu. S. Tomenko
Inst : -
Title : The Study of Intersection of Twin Layers in Monocrystals of Antimony, Bismuth and Zinc

Orig Pub: Kristallografiya, 1956, 1, No 4, 429-435

Abstract: No abstract

Card 1/1

NAVROTSKIY, I.V., inzh.; TOMENKO, Yu.S., inzh.; GOLIK, V.R., inzh.;
DUBROV, V.A., inzh.

Investigating the occurrence and spreading of cracks under the effect of repeated impact stress. Trudy Ukr.nauch.-issl. inst.met. no.5:237-248 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Metals--Fatigue) (Crystal lattices)

TOMENKO, YU. S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5305

Moscow. Institut stali

Relaksatsionnyye yavleniya v metallakh i splavakh; trudy Mezhvuzovskogo soveshchaniya (Relaxation Phenomena in Metals and Alloys; Transactions of the Inter-Institute Conference) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1960. 326 p.

Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya RSFSR and Moskovskiy institut stali imeni I.V. Stalina.

Ed. (Title page): B.N. Finkel'shteyn; Ed. of Publishing House: Ye.I. Levit; Tech. Ed.: A.I. Karasev.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for personnel in scientific institutions and schools of higher education and for physical metallurgists and physicists specializing in metals. It may also be useful to students of these fields.

COVERAGE: The collection contains results of experimental and theoretical investigations carried out by schools of higher education and scientific research institutions in the field of the relaxation phenomena in metals and alloys. Several articles are devoted to the investigation—by the internal-friction method—of the decomposition of supersaturated solid solutions. Also analyzed are the defects of the crystalline lattice, plastic deformations, high-temperature behavior of alloys, and creep. Problems of the relation between internal friction and temper brittleness, the use of the method of internal friction in the investigation of powder-metallurgy products, and the mechanics of impact fatigue are discussed. The collection also contains articles on the damping characteristics of materials, elastic after-effect, and the new slow-detection method. No personalities are mentioned. References follow most articles. There are 366 references: 192 Soviet and 174 non-Soviet.

Relaxation Phenomena in Metals (Cont.) SOV/5305

Pi[illegible], B.Ya., and Den Ge-Sen [Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Khar'kov State University)]. Analysis of the Internal Friction of Powder-Metallurgy Products 295

Mišek, Karel [Institute of Technical Physics of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences]. Magnetomechanical Phenomenon in the Alternating Magnetic Field as a Relaxation Process 305

Beliaskiy, Ya.P. [Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy)]. Magnetostriction, Modulus of Elasticity, and Internal Friction of Certain Iron-Base Ferromagnetic Solid Solutions 307

Navrotskiy, I.V., Yu.S. Tomenko, V.R. Golik, and V.A. Dubrov [Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Metals)]. Study of the Impact-Fatigue Mechanism by the Damping Method of Measuring 316

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 8/8

VK/wrc/gmp
7-28-61

Tomenko, Yu. S.

USSR/Physical Chemistry. Crystals.

B-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 5, 1957, 14554

Author : V. I. Startsev, V. M. Kosevich, Yu. S. Tomenko
Inst : —
Title : The Study of Intersection of Twin Layers in Monocrystals of Calcite

Orig Pub: Kristallografiya, 1956, 1, No 4, 425-428

Abstract: No abstract

No abstract

SOV/32-24-9-29/53

The Computation of Impact Energy in Multiple Impact Tests

spring, and not on the degree of its tension. There are 4 figures and 1 reference, which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov (Ukrainian Scientific Institute of Metals)

Card 2/2

TOMENKO, Yu.S.; NAVROTSKIY, I.V.; VOLCHEK, F.P.

Calculating impact force for repeated impact tests. Zav. lab. 24 no.9:1122-1125 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov.
(Metals--Testing)

NAVROTSKIY, I.V., inzh.; TOMENKO, Yu.S., inzh.; BRONINA N.Ye.; YES'KOV, A.I.

Investigating the process of impact fatigue by a DSVO-150 testing machine. Trudy Ukr.nauch.-issl.inst.met. no.5: 287-301 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Metals--Fatigue) (Testing machines)

KURMANOV, M.I.; NAVROTSKIY, I.V.; TOMENKO, Yu.S.

Evaluation of the cold brittleness of structural sheet steel. Zav. lab. no.11:1370-1372 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov.
(Steel --Brittleness)

NAVROTSKIY, I.V.; TOMENKO, Yu.S.

Magnitude of the maximum load in brittle failure. Trudy Ukr. nauch.-issl. inst. met. no.6:206-216 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Steel—Brittleness)
(Strains and stresses)

KURMANOV, M.I.; NAVROTSKIY, I.V.; TOMENKO, Yu.Sh.; DOBRUSKINA, Zh.R.

Structural strength of certain high-resistance low-alloy steels. Trudy Ukr. nauch.-issl. inst. met. no.6:217-229 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(Steel alloys--Testing)

NAVROTSKIY, I.V., inzh.; TOMENKO, Yu.S., inzh.

Effect of the elastic energy reserve on the mechanical properties of pipe steel. Trudy Ukr. nauch.-issl. inst. met. no.7:245-257 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Steel--Testing) (Deformations (Mechanics))

25635

S/032/61/027/007/006/012
B110/B203

18.8200

AUTHORS: Tomenko, Yu. S., and Navrotskiy, I. V.

TITLE: Effect of the reserve in elastic energy on the magnitude of true tensile strength

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 7, 1961, 883-887

TEXT: It is known that the reserve in elastic energy and the flexibility of the loading device affect considerably the destruction kinetics. The authors studied the effect of the reserve in elastic energy on the magnitude S_k of the true tensile strength in the loaded system. Since the deformation range is considered with dropping tensile strength of the sample (after P_{max}), the results obtained should follow the laws of the unloaded system. The authors studied the steels (I) 16Г2ФТ (16G2FT) developed at the Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Metals) (0.18% C; 1.58% Mn; 0.27 Si; 0.09% V; 0.025% Ti; 0.016% S; 0.020% P), and (II) 19Г (19G) (0.23% C; 0.99% Mn; 0.27% Si; 0.040% S; and 0.021% P) after rolling and mechanical

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S/032/61/027/007/006/012
Effect of the reserve in elastic energy ... B110/B203

aging (10% elongation and 1-hr tempering at 250°C). For (I), $\sigma_T = 50.9 kg/mm^2$; $\sigma_B = 70.8 kg/mm^2$; $\delta_{10} = 15.5\%$, and $\psi_k = 44\%$; for (II), $\sigma_T = 32.8 kg/mm^2$; $\sigma_B = 50 kg/mm^2$; $\delta_{10} = 18.8\%$, and $\psi_k = 42.3\%$. Cylindrical octuple samples with 4.5 mm diameter were tested on an ИМ-4Р (IM-4R) machine with different flexibility of the loading device (A) 1, (B) 5.5, and (C) 17.2mm/t. (A) resulted from the initial rigidity of the test machine, (B) and (C) were obtained by introduction of elastic elements. With great flexibility, the rupture load (Fig. 2, P_k) could not be determined with ordinary inertion machines due to the high deformation rate preceding rupture. An increase in the reserve of elastic energy effects an increase of the load P_x of the instantaneous beginning of destruction, as well as a decrease in concentrated deformation between P_x and P_{max}. For determining the true tensile strength, the absolute elongation Δl_k is plotted on the deformation axis (Fig. 2). From here, a straight line is drawn parallel to the

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Effect of the reserve in elastic energy ... B110/B203

elastic deformation section, the intersection of which with the perpendicular of P_x gives the load P_k (Fig. 2). According to V. G. Ulegin (Ref. 5: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, XXV, 10 (1959)), S_k increases linearly with increasing reserve of elastic energy, which is explained by a delayed retrogression of the load toward P_x. T. K. Zilova et al. (Zavodskaya laboratoriya, XXV, 1, (1959)) showed that retrogression of the outer load is the slower, the higher the flexibility and the reserve in elastic energy of the system, and the lower the plasticity of the metal. A slower decrease of the outer load as compared with the load on the sample was found oscilloscopically. This difference grows with time up to destruction. With the maximum accumulated reserve in elastic energy, A_y=2-3 kgm, at the end points of the oscillogram, it is 5-15 kg, with A_y =10-12 kgm, it is 90-100 kg. In this connection, P_x tends toward P_{max}, but theoretically it never attains it. Now, the effect of the reserve in elastic energy on the total course of the curve for true tensile strength was to be established. For calculating the sample cross section

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S/032/61/027/007/006/012
Effect of the reserve in elastic energy ... B110/B203

at every instant after P_{max}, the following is written down: $F_B l_{neck} = (l_{neck} + dl)(F_B - dF)$, where F_B is the sectional area corresponding to d_B (Fig. 5a); F the sectional area corresponding to d (Fig. 5б); $dF = (F_B - F)/2$; and l_{neck} the length of the neck formed under load. According to V. I. Egiz (Ref. 6: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, XXV, 12 (1959)), the error is $\leq 2\%$, even in steels with $\psi_k = 65\%$. $l_{neck}/(l_{neck} + dl) = (F_B - dF)/F_B$. For the cross section (F) of the neck, the following holds at any test time: $F = [F_B(1 - \lambda_{neck})]/(1 + \lambda_{neck})$ (3), where $\lambda_{neck} = dl/l_{neck}$ (4). The distances 1-2; 1-3; 1-4 (Fig. 5в) are the increase in length dl of the neck, substituted in (4). F is determined in every point according to (3). The following reduction of sectional area is obtained: $\psi = (F_0 - F)/F_0$. The S values are obtained by dividing the load by the area. The curves of Fig. 6 are the true tensile strength of both hot-rolled steels. For curve 1, the test was made without elastic element. It was plotted for the points ● by means of a diagram, and for the points ○ by means of ordinary cross-

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S/032/61/027/007/006/012

Effect of the reserve in elastic energy ..B110/B203

section measurement. The curvature begins with increasing reserve in elastic energy. This can only be explained by an increase in the deformation rate in the section of concentrated deformation after point P_x. The increase, in turn, is connected with the delayed retrogression of the outer load(after P_{max}) and the increase of the reserve in elastic energy. There are 6 figures and 6 Soviet-bloc-references

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Metals)

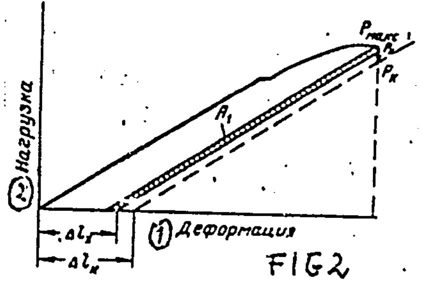

FIG 2

Fig. 2. Elongation diagram with a yieldingness Y of the loading system of 17.2 mm/t. Legend: A_1=deformation work in the section between maximum load and beginning of "instantaneous" destruction (P_x). (1) deformation, (2) load.

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28558
S/137/61/000/009/043/057
A060/A101

18 8200

AUTHORS: Navrotskiy, I.V., Tomenko, Yu.S.

TITLE: On the magnitude of maximal loading for brittle fracture

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no.9, 1961, 38, abstract 9Zh232 ("Sb. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t, metallov", 1960, no. 6, 206 - 216)

TEXT: Investigations were carried out on Budberg specimens made of low-alloy structural steels 10ХСНД, 10ХГСНД, 15ГДЮТ (10KhSND, 10KhGSND, 15GDYuT), low-carbon steel М16С and Ст.3 (M16S and St.3) with As content 0.18 and 0.27%. The specimens were cut out in the transverse direction to the rolling from sheets 12 mm thick. The value of the critical load at static rupture and at a blow on the stressed specimen was determined. The experiments were carried out at 20, 0, -20, -40 and -60°C. The maximum value of the static strength of the metal under brittle fracture in the presence of a sufficiently rigid concentrator depends on the off-the-center position of the applied load, the level and orientation of the residual stresses and the gradient of the normal stresses over the specimen cross section. In the absence of these factors the brittle strength of the metal

X

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S/137/61/000/009/043/087
A060/A101

On the magnitude of maximal loading ...

cannot be lower than the values of σ_s in smooth specimens. The nature of the variation in σ_b as a function of temperature then need not correspond to the variation in the ductility properties.

M. Matveyeva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

21398

18 8200

S/032/61/027/012/011/015
B104/B102

AUTHORS: Navrotskiy, I. V., and Tomenko, Yu. S.

TITLE: Influence of the strain gradient on tensile strength in brittleness tests

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 12, 1961, 1520 - 1522

TEXT: The mean and actual strains in samples of varying diameter occurring in brittleness tests, were studied. Ст.3 (St. 3) steel samples were cooled with liquid oxygen before the test. The hot junctions of two thermocouples were placed in the incision of the samples, and strain gauges were fixed parallel to the horizontal axis, at distances of 2 mm. During the test, strains were recorded by an МПО-2 (MPO-2) oscilloscope. The tests were carried out with a 200-t press at -70°C. It is inferred from graphs of the results that the decrease in the mean tensile strengths is connected with an increase in the sample diameter and with a variation in the strain gradient. For a sample diameter between 175 and 1000 mm tensile stress is between 44 and 11 kg/mm^2. This is attributed to the

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Influence of the strain gradient ...

S/032/61/027/012/011/015
B104/B102

increase in strain gradient with increasing sample diameter. The tensile stress of 11 kg/mm^2 obtained in brittleness tests is much lower than the creep strength, and is close to the value obtained for previously cracked samples. Strain around the incision was independent of the sample diameter and, consequently, of the strain gradient. F. Fili et al. (Sb. "IV Mezhdunarodnyy neftyanoy kongress" (IV International Petroleum Congress), v. VIII, p. 68, Gostekhizdat (1956)) is mentioned. There are 4 figures and 8 references: 4 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: A. B. Bagsar. Welding J., v. 28, no. 10, p. 484 - S (1949); H. E. Boodberg, H. E. Davis, E. R. Parker, G. E. Troxell. Welding J., v. 27, no. 4, p. 186 - S (1948); N. A. Kahn, E. A. Imbembo. Welding J., v. 27, no. 4, p. 169 - S (1948).

X

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy institut metallov (Ukrainian Institute of Metals)

Card 2/2

S/137/62/000/005/088/150
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Navrotskiy, I. V., Tomenko, Yu. S.

TITLE: The effect of elastic-energy storage upon the mechanical properties of pipe steel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1962, 33, abstract 5I188 ("Sb. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t metallov", 1961, no. 7, 245 - 257)

TEXT: The authors studied the mechanical properties of 19 Г (19G), 16 Г 2ФТ (16G2FT) and 16 Г 2 (16G2) steel pipe specimens with different V content and possessing different elastic-energy stores in tensile and static bending tests. In a non-insulated system, an increase in the elastic-energy storage does not affect the mechanical properties of the metal in uniaxial elongation. Crack formation stress does not depend on the elastic energy storage. The development of cracks decreases with a greater elastic-energy storage. As regards the possibility of crack formation and development in a system with a higher elastic energy storage, type 16G2 steel alloyed with 0.05% V, is preferable to steel 16G2 and to steel with 0.1% V. There are 6 references.

T. Fedorova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

PALATNIK, L.S.; TOMENKO, Yu.S.

Mechanical character of temper brittleness in structural steels.
Fiz. met. i metalloved. 16 no.4:567-573 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov.

S/032/63/029/001/020/022
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Navrotskiy, I. V., and Tomenko, Yu. S.

TITLE: Effect of the margin of energy on the destruction of steels having different plasticity in impact tearing tests

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 1, 1963, 87 - 90

TEXT: It is concluded from a paper by T. K. Zilova et al. (Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 25, 1, 1959, 76) that metals of high plasticity show a greater rate of deformation under the same overload than those which have low plasticity. It may therefore happen that the destruction time of a more plastic metal with high rate of deformation becomes equal to the destruction time of a less plastic metal. With great margins of elastic energy, in a series of steel types the sequence of destruction times may be different from the sequence as regards plasticity. The authors studied this problem by making impact tearing tests with a drop weight on cylindrical specimens of low-alloy steels, of 5 mm diameter, with a plasticity modulus of 0.818 - 1.272, a Brinell hardness of 48.5 - 92.0, and different margins of potential energy of the load. With increasing margin of energy, the curve for destruction time versus potential energy was found to

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Effect of the margin of energy on ... S/032/63/029/001/020/022
B101/B186

approach the same value for all specimens, namely about 200 kgm and $0.6\cdot10^3$ sec. This might result from a less intensive strengthening of plastic steels at high deformation rates. If the test bars were notched, the margin of energy at which steels of different plasticity had the same destruction time decreased to 20-40 kgm. A greater margin of energy increases considerably the sensitivity of strength to notching but does not affect the sensitivity to deformation. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Metals)

Card 2/2

S/032/63/029/001/021/022
B101/B186

AUTHOR: Tomenko, Yu. S.

TITLE: Study of formation and development of cracks in steels under conditions of temper brittleness

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 1, 1963, 90 - 94

TEXT: Notched test bars of 30ХГСА (30KhGSA) (I) and 30ХН3А (30KhNZA) (II) steel were submitted to bending tests in the tough state and in the state of temper brittleness. Cracking was observed using a microscope and the cracking load P_{cr} was marked in the bending diagram. For specimens with a notch in the form of a fatigue crack the load at which the crack began to extend was recorded. Further, the deformation was determined by measuring the contraction Δb of the specimen on formation of the crack (Δb_{cr}), on reaching maximum load P_{max} (Δb_{max}), and after destruction (Δb_d). The stress σ_{cr} at which a crack was formed was found to have the same value for tough and brittle steels, and to depend mainly on the radius ρ of the notch. At $\rho = 1$ mm, a crack was formed in

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Study of formation and development of ...

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B101/B186

I at $\sigma_{cr} \sim 160$ kg/mm^2, i. e. near P_{max}; at $\rho = 0.0001$ mm, σ_{cr} was ~ 80 kg/mm^2. The corresponding values for II were ~ 190 and ~ 120 kg/mm^2. A decrease of σ_{max} was observed in II even if ρ was smaller than 0.2 mm. The deformation Δb_{cr} was also the same for tough and brittle steels. Δb_{max}, however, was smaller in brittle steel, and this difference increased with decreasing ρ. As soon as P_{max} was attained, brittle steel was destroyed with avalanche-like rush whereas in tough steel the load decreased steadily. An investigation of metallographic sections showed that in tough steel the surface with shear strains near the notch at $\rho = 0.2$ mm was ten times larger than in brittle steel while the Δb_{max} ratio was 0.6 : 0.4 mm. The increased brittleness of constructional steel in the state that follows slow cooling and subjection to high-temperature tempering is explained by a decrease in energy involved in new surface formation during cracking. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Metals)

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4000624 S/0126/63/016/004/0567/0573

AUTHORS: Palatnik, L. S.; Tomenko, Yu. S.

TITLE: Problem of the mechanical nature of structural steel temper brittleness

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 16, no. 4, 1963, 567-573

TOPIC TAGS: structural steel temper brittleness, structural steel, tempor brittleness, structural steel embrittlement, structural steel mechanical property, temperature dependence, subzero temperature, mechanical property, structural steel notch sensitivity, structural steel crack resistance, structural steel crack propagation resistance, notch sensitivity, crack resistance, crack initiation, crack propagation, steel cracking, embrittlement, steel

ABSTRACT: The temper brittleness of 30KhGSA commercial steel quenched in oil from 900C and tempered at 640C for two hours was investigated. One half of the 0.5 m specimen was then cooled in water (ductile steel) and the other in a furnace at 300C, followed by further cooling in air (brittle steel). A detailed study was then made of the temperature-yield point and temperature-rupture strength curves of both the ductile and brittle specimens under notched and unnotched conditions. The results show identical rupture strength for both specimens at

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ACCESSION NR: AP4000624

120 kg/mm^2 for 30KhGSA steel and 125 kg/mm^2 for 30KhNZA steel. The plastic behavior of four types of notched-surfaces was studied under static flexural loads and plotted semilogarithmically as contraction, (in mm) versus notch radius (in mm). The results show identical crack-forming loads for both ductile and brittle specimens and a strong dependence of crack formation on the notch radius. The appearance of cracks significantly lowers the deformation characteristics of the brittle steel but is inhibited by the plastic flow of the ductile specimen. Such behavior may be attributed to lower energy of formation of surfaces of separation in the brittle steel, thus giving rise to lower shear and tensile stress concentrations. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov (Ukrainian Institute of Scientific Research in Metals)

SUBMITTED: 06Feb63 DATE ACQ: 27Nov63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 019 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4039603 S/0126/64/017/005/0750/0754

AUTHORS: Tomenko, Yu. S.; Dryukova, I. N.

TITLE: Micro-inhomogeneous deformations in steels subjected to temper brittleness

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 17, no. 5, 1964, 750-754

TOPIC TAGS: austenitic grain, steel, annealing, ductile specimen, brittle specimen, intergranular dislocation, temper brittle

ABSTRACT: The microdistribution of deformations along the boundaries and within the austenitic grains of 30KhGSA steel has been investigated experimentally. The specimens were quenched from 1150C, and annealing was carried out at 620C, followed by cooling in water for the ductile specimens and furnace cooling (20°/hr) for the brittle specimens. Approximate measurements show nonuniform local relative deformations in both ductile and brittle specimens. A more detailed study of intergranular dislocations shows much more pronounced relative dislocations on the grain boundaries of the brittle specimens than on the ductile specimens. The microdeformation distribution along the grain boundaries of the brittle steel displayed a sawtooth character. In both specimens, on the other hand, relative

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039603

local dislocations within the grains were more uniform than on the grain boundaries. It is concluded that the stronger and more nonuniform the relative displacement along the grain boundaries, the more probable and easier will be the propagation of cracks along these boundaries, as is also the case of the tempered brittle specimens. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Metals)

SUBMITTED: 25Mar63 DATE ACQ: 19Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

NAVROTSKIY, I.V.; BAGUZIN, V.I.; TOMENKO, Yu.S.

Effect of certain factors on the impact strength of various types of specimens. Zav. lab. 30 no.1:81-85 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov.

ZELENKA, [illegible], MUDr,; TOMES, D.; NEPUSTIL, B.; JILKOVA, B.

Possible toxic effects of neomycin administered orally in infantile diarrhea. Cesk. pediat. 20 no.6:538-541 Ja'65.

1. Detske oddeleni Obvodniho ustavu narodniho zdravi v Chebu (vedouci: MUDr. J. Zelenka) a Klinika chorob krcnich, usnich a nosnich lekarske fakulty University Karlovy v Plzni (prednosta: prof. dr. F. Kotyza).

TOMES, D.

Polyarthritis progressiva with simultaneous involvement of the laryngeal articulations. Cesk. otolaryng. 14 no.3:185-187 Je '65.

1. Klinika nemoci usnich, nosnich a krcnich lekarske fakulty Karlovy University v Plzni (prednosta prof. dr. F. Kotyza).

TOMES, Milan, inz.

Noise of Zener diodes Sdel tech 13 no.3:82-84 '65.

L 21500-66

ACC NR: AP6010937 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0014/65/000/003/0082/0084

AUTHOR: Tomes, Milan (Engineer)

37
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Noise of Zener diodes

SOURCE: Sdelovaci technika, no.3, 1965, 82-84

TOPIC TAGS: Zener diode, voltage stabilizer, radio noise

ABSTRACT: Noise was measured in Zener diodes. It is concluded that noises are typical of all high-voltage Zener diodes; none were found with low-voltage Zener diodes. In applications of Zener diodes as stabilizers and reference diodes the noise voltage must be kept to a minimum. Orig. art. has: 14 figures. (JPRS)

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 009

Card 1/1 nst

TOMES, Oldrich

Further prospects for the use of nonsoldered screwed pipe couplings. Normalizace 11 no.8:245-248 Ag '63.

1. Modranske strojirny, Ceskomoravska-Kolben-Danek, n.p., zavod Ceska armaturka, Moravska Trebova.

[illegible], Benjamin, ing.; [illegible], Oleg, ing.

Ejector transmission stations. [illegible] tech 7 no. 3: 103-113 '62.

TOMES, Oleg, inz.

Determining the dimension of hot-water outlet pipes. Zdravot tech 6 no.1:25-33 '63.

DUBSEK, Frantisek, inz. (Hradec Kralove); NIGRIN, Mojmir, inz. (Hradec Krajove); TOMES, Vaclav (Hradec Kralove)

Heat transmission circuit operating with liquid metal or salt mixture, for temperature air heating in power engineering enterprises. Energetika Cz 13 no.12:680 D '63.

SPINU, I.; BALDOVIN-AGAPI, Coralia; BIRZU, I.; MIHALCO, Florica; ROMAN, V.;
ROMAN, Stela; BORSAI, Leia; TOMESCO, Elena; KY, Tran

Distribution, according to phage groups and antibiotic sensitivity, of pathogenic strains of staphylococci isolated in North Vietnam.
Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol 21 no.1:143-153 Mr '62.

1: Travail du Ministere de la Sante et des Prevoyances Sociales, Direction Generale Sanitaire Antiepidemique, de l'Institut, "Dr. I. Cantacuzino" -Service des Cocci Pathogenes et de l'Institut de Microbiologie de Hanoi.

(STAPHYLOCOCCUS) (ANTIBIOTICS) (DRUG RESISTANCE, MICROBIAL)

TOMESCU, A.

Phenological observations on forest species. p. 42. NATURA. Bururesti. Vol. 7, no. 3, May/June 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 5, No. 7, July 1956.

TOMESCU, A.

Observations related to anticipation of fructification of forest species.

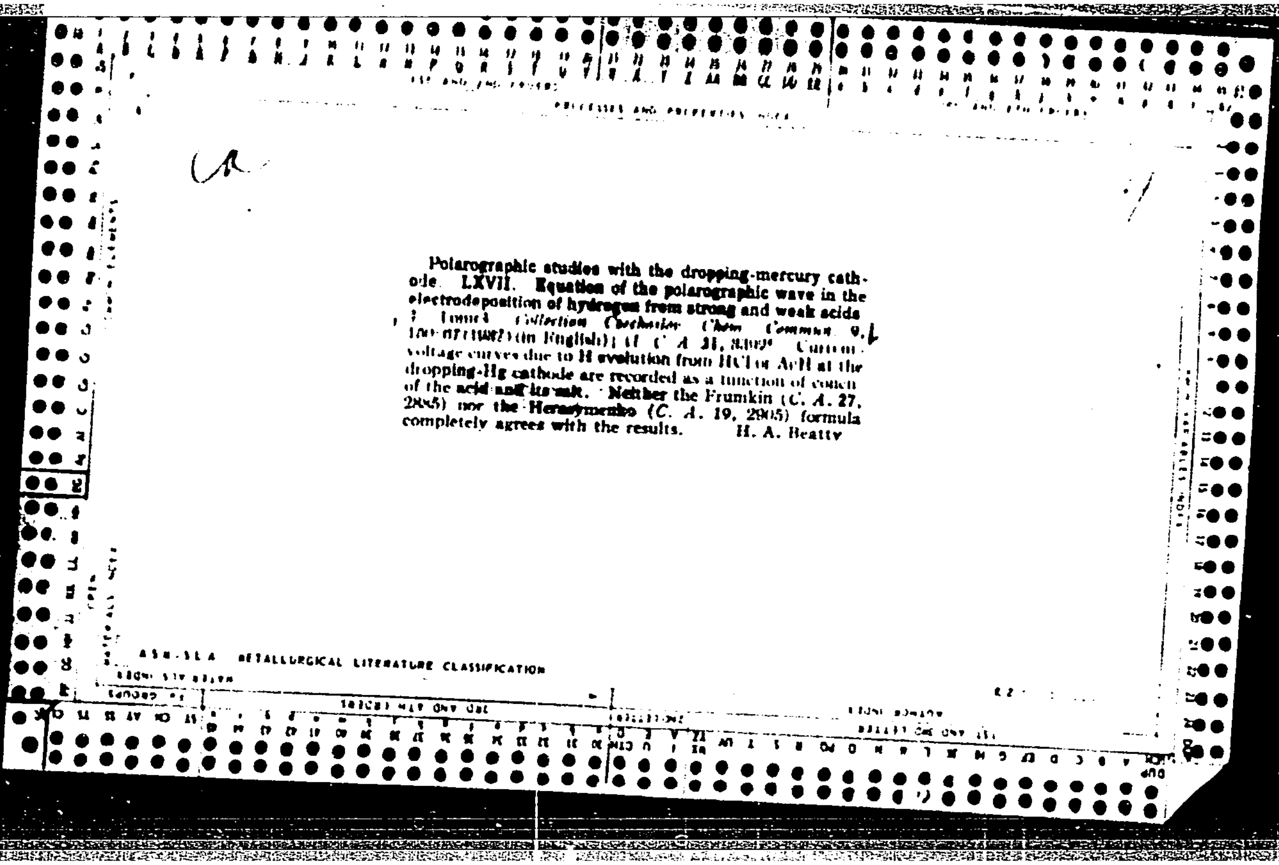
p. 311, Vol 70, no 7, July 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 3, March 1956

TOMESCU, A.

Dormancy of buds. p. 501. REVISTA PADURILOR. (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Technicienilor din Romania si al Ministerului Agriculturii si ilviculturii) Bucuresti. Vol. 70, no. 11, Nov. 1955.

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 8 August, 1956



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

Polarographic studies with the dropping-mercury cathode. LXVII. Equation of the polarographic wave in the electrodeposition of hydrogen from strong and weak acids. J. Tomeš. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.* 9, 150-67(1937)(in English); cf. *C. A.* 31, 8392. Current-voltage curves due to H evolution from HCl or AcH at the dropping-Hg cathode are recorded as a function of concn. of the acid and its salt. Neither the Frumkin (*C. A.* 27, 2885) nor the Herasymenko (*C. A.* 19, 2905) formula completely agrees with the results. H. A. Beatty

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[illegible], Oleg, Eng [Affiliation not given]

" Determination of Dimensions of Output Piping in Heating Systems "

Prague, Zdravotni technika a vzduchotechnika, Vol 6, No 1 1963, pp 25-32

Abstract [Author's Russian and German summary modified]: Problems of water output piping, particularly in water heating systems for heat and hot water distribution are discussed. Basic relations of time factors for cases of the system fully operating under given pressure and in shut-off condition for water output are outlined and a method for water output time calculation for a piping system of a given length, diameter and height of column is given in this paper. Also some information about special installation for output water cooling to temperature of water admitted into the system.

4 - Soviet; 2 - Czech references

1/1

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

A-1

Polarographic studies with the dropping mercury cathode. LXIV. Equations of current-voltage curves in the reversible electroreduction of a weak electrolyte, $Hg(CN)_2$. J. Tomeš (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1937, 9, 81—103).—Current-voltage curves obtained with $Hg(CN)_2$ solutions at p_H 6—13 conform generally to theoretical requirements. Deviations are found in unbuffered solutions, and in alkaline solutions probably owing to complex formation between $Hg(CN)_2$ and CN' liberated at the cathode during electrolysis. In agreement with theory, the "half-wave" potential at $p_H > 8$ is $\pi_{\frac{1}{2}} = -0{\cdot}029 \log [Hg(CN)_2] + k$, and at $p_H > 10$ is const. and independent of p_H. By adding Cd" to $Hg(CN)_2$ solutions, the polarographic waves due to Cd and Hg are displaced, respectively, to positive and negative potentials owing to interaction of Cd" with CN'. J. G. A. G.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Bc

C-1

Polarographic studies with the dropping mercury cathode. LXVII. Equation of the polarographic wave in the electrodeposition of hydrogen from strong and weak acids. J. Tomeš. (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1937, 9, 150—167).—The shape of the polarographic wave and the val. of the half-wave potential, $\pi_{\frac{1}{2}}$, have been determined for H_2 evolution in dil. solutions of AcOH, in absence and in presence of acetate, and of HCl. In HCl there is a linear relation between $\pi_{\frac{1}{2}}$ and log [HCl], and the wave is asymmetric. In AcOH in absence of acetate $\pi_{\frac{1}{2}}$ becomes more negative with increasing [AcOH], but in presence of excess of acetate the behaviour is similar to that observed in HCl solutions. The observed vals. of $\pi_{\frac{3}{4}} - \pi_{\frac{1}{4}}$ for HCl and for AcOH in presence of excess of acetate are almost equal. The data have been compared with theoretical deductions from the over-potential relations of Frumkin (cf. A., 1933, 468) and of Herasymenko and Šlendyk (cf. A., 1930, 1125). Although the latter relation leads to conclusions more in agreement with the qual. nature of the data than the former, neither affords an explanation of the observations.

C. R. H.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

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3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

13C

Polarographic studies with the dropping mercury cathode. LXIII. Verification of the equation of the polarographic wave in the reversible electro-deposition of free cations. J. Tomeš (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1937, 9, 12—21; cf. A., 1935, 305).—The potential at which the current reaches $1/p$ of the val. of the limiting (" diffusion ") current is independent of the concn. of the ion, the rate of dropping of the Hg or the scale of co-ordinates (cf. *ibid.*, 936), and by choosing suitable vals. of p, the valency of the ion can be deduced from the polarographic wave. The general equation has been verified for the deposition of $Tl^{\cdot}$, $Pb^{\cdot\cdot}$, $Cd^{\cdot\cdot}$, and $In^{\cdot\cdot\cdot}$, and the " half-wave " ($p = 2$) potentials are $-0{\cdot}521$, $-0{\cdot}473$, $-0{\cdot}684$, and $-0{\cdot}636$ volt, respectively, in relation to the normal Hg_2Cl_2 electrode.

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

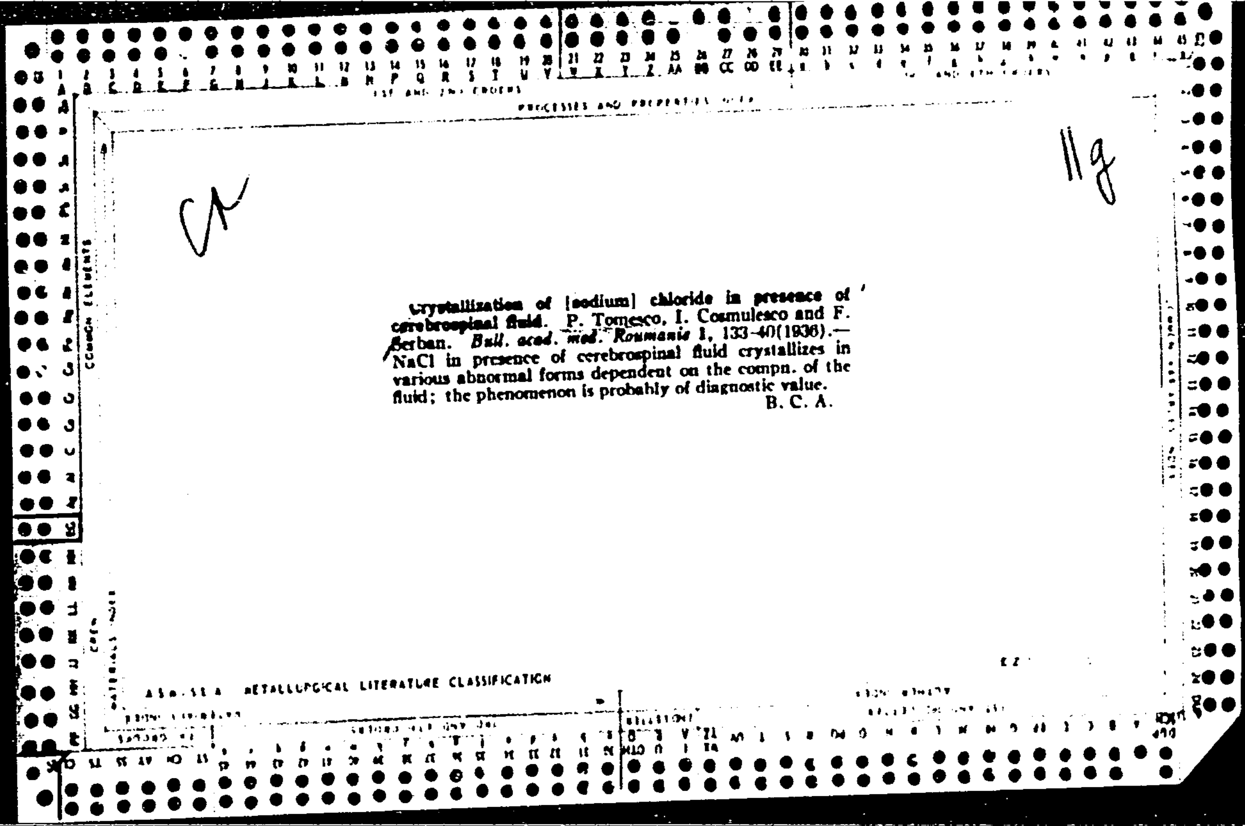
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

J. TOMES

Polarographic studies with the dropping mercury cathode. LXIV. Equations of current voltage curves in the reversible electroreduction of a weak electrolyte, mercuric cyanide. J. Tomes. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.* 9, 81-102(1937); cf. C. A. 31, 3802^{9}. The electrodeposition of Hg from solns. of $Hg(CN)_2$ was studied. The equation for the polarographic wave was obtained for solns. of *p*H not more than 8; also equations for the current voltage curves were deduced. The exptl. curves for current voltage due to solns. of varying concns. of $Hg(CN)_2$ and *p*H follow the theoretical curves exactly. Only in alk. solns. are deviations found which are explained on the basis of complex formation. The value of the "half-wave" potential is found to be equal to the electrode potential of Hg shown in soln. with theoretically predicted concns. Added Cd salts shift the Hg wave to pos. and the Cd wave to neg. potentials. This is explained by interaction of Cd^{++} and CN^- at the cathode interphase. **LXV. Catalytic effect due to β,β'-dichloroethyl sulfide (mustard gas).** R. Brdička. *Ibid.* 76-80. β,β'-Dichloroethyl sulfide is not directly polarographically active. If a small amt. is boiled with NH_3 and the soln. added to an ammoniacal Co^{++} soln. buffered with NH_4Cl a marked catalytic polarographic effect is shown on the current voltage curves. The effect consists in the lowering of the deposition potential of H_2 and causes on the curve the same wave as org. acids contg. SH groups (C. A. 27, 3872). A similar effect is obtained with Co^{+++} (cobaltammines). The reaction due to mustard gas differs from the simple thio acids, being more like that of the proteins (C. A. 27, 4113). The catalytic effect is shown with exceedingly small amt. (2×10^{-7} g.) of the mustard gas and increases with the concn. By this means it can be empirically detd. The nature of the reaction product with NH_3 is discussed. **LXVI. General formulas for the potential of electroreduction of fumaric and maleic acids.** P. Herasymenko. *Ibid.* 104-8; cf. C. A. 22, 1527. The diffusion of the anions to the electrode interphase must be considered in the process of electroreduction of fumaric and maleic acid at the dropping Hg cathode. Equations are given for the dependence of the potential of electroreduction on the *p*H values which are nearer to the exptl. results of Vopička than his own. W. George Parks

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



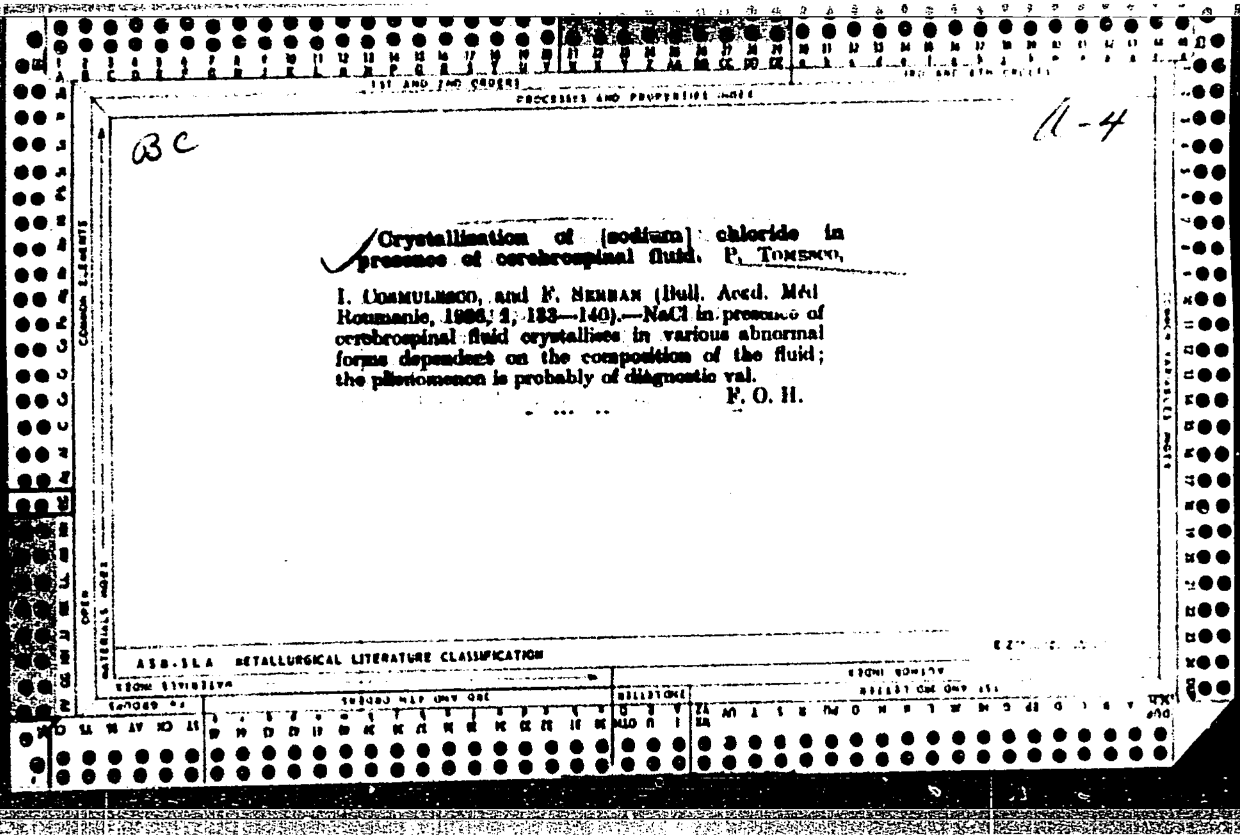
Ch

11g

Crystallization of [sodium] chloride in presence of cerebrospinal fluid. P. Tomesco, I. Cosmulesco and F. Serban. *Bull. acad. med. Roumanie* 1, 133-40(1936).—NaCl in presence of cerebrospinal fluid crystallizes in various abnormal forms dependent on the compn. of the fluid; the phenomenon is probably of diagnostic value.

B. C. A.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BC

11-4

✓Crystallisation of [sodium] chloride in presence of cerebrospinal fluid. P. Tomesco, I. Cosmulesco, and F. Serban (Bull. Acad. Méd. Roumanie, 1936, 1, 133—140).—NaCl in presence of cerebrospinal fluid crystallises in various abnormal forms dependent on the composition of the fluid; the phenomenon is probably of diagnostic val.

F. O. H.

IONESCU, A.

"Effect of external factors on the fructification of forest plants. p. 5.
(REVISTA PADURILOR, Vol. 70, no. 1, Jan. 1955. Bucuresti, Rumania.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC.
Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955. Uncl.

TOMESCU, A. and BALANICA, T.

"Soviet methods applied in the laboratory of meteorology and forest climatology of the Institute of Forestry Research", p. 26, (REVISTA PADURILOR, Vol. 67, no. 10, Oct. 1952, Bucuresti)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, Vol. 2, no. 8, Library of Congress, August 1953, Uncl.

TOMESCU, A.

"Soviet phenology is a guide for forest phenology in the Rumanian People's Republic." p. 35. (REVISTA PADURILOR, Vol. 68, no. 12, Dec. 1953, Bucuresti, Rumania)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L. C., Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954, Uncl.

ANTONESCU, Em.; BALS, St.; GEORGESCU, F.; GEORGESCU, V.; MANTEA, Gh.; MIHAILESCU, N.; PANIN, N.; TOMESCU, C.

Sedimentologic data on the Senonian-Danian deposits in the Vintu de Jos Geoagiu region. Studii cerc geol 8 no. 2: 215-234 '63.

1. Comunicare prezentata de academician G. Murgeanu.

TOMESCU, C.

Reduction coefficient of passenger trains; a simplified method for its determination. p.119.

REVISTA CAILOR FERATE. (Calle Ferate Romine)
Bucuresti, Rumania
Vol. 7, no. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of Eastern European Accession Index (EEAI) LC vol. 8, No. 11
November 1959
Uncl.

RUMANIA/Human and Animal Physiology - Internal Secretion. T-7
Suprarenal Glands.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 84394

Author : Topciu, Vl., Schorscher, E., Tomescu, C.

Inst : Rumanian AS

Title : Gonadotropic Inefficacy of Adrenalin.

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetarii endocrinol. Acad. R.P.R., 1955, 6, No 3-4, 554-556

Abstract : As 1 ml of a 0.1 percent adrenalin solution (I) was injected into male frogs, a rapid secretion of sperm occurred in 100 percent of the cases, but if 0.5 ml were injected, this phenomenon occurred in 30 percent of the cases only. As gonadotropic hormones (GH) were introduced, sperm secretion began one hour after GH was administered. If GH (10-20 ml of a pregnant woman's urine) were administered

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RUMANIA/Human and Animal Physiology - Internal Secretion. T-7
Suprarenal Glands.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 84394

to infantile female rabbits, multiple hemorrhages were observed in their ovaries; their utera become enlarged and hyperemized. As 2 ml doses of a 0.1 I solution were injected in fractions, neither enlargements of the folliculi nor hemorrhages were found in the ovaries. Thus, I is different in its effects from GH. -- S.E. Gol'dmakher

Card 2/2

RUMANIA/Microbiology - Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals. F
Bacteria. Bacteria of the Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 99417

Author : Voiculescu, M., Russ, M., Tomescu, C., Camuescu. V., Adlersberg, R.

Inst : -

Title : On the Acute Infectious Diarrhea of Adults Treated in a Hospital for Infectious Diseases During 1955-1956

Orig Pub : Microbiol., parazitol. si epidemiol., 1957, 2, No 6, 519-531

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

TOMESCU, D., candidat in stiinte tehnice; CHIPRIADE, Gh., ing., MITROI, C., ing.

Basic principles of flux repair organization for engines and tractors at the repair stations. Mec electrif agric 9 no.5: 8-18 '64.

1. Research Institute for Mechanization of Agriculture (for Mitroi).

TOMESCU, D., cand. st. tehnice; MITROI, C., ing.; MIHAI, P., ing.

Increasing wear resistance of plow colters. Mec electrif agric 9 no. 1: 52-61 '64.

IONESCU, E.; TOMESCU, Eugenia; NUTA, Ernestina

Obtention of binary complex concentrated fertilizers; laboratory experiments of preparing the fertilizer with the ratio N:P=22:22. Rev chimi Min petr 13 no.9:517-523 S '62.

DUCA, Eug.; TOMESCU, El.; DUCA, M.; BOTAN, A.

Immunization of white mice with Coxsackie viruses for the purpose of obtaining hyperimmune serum. Stud.cercet. inframicrobiol., Bucur. 10 no.4:459-470 '59.

1. Communicare prezentata la Institutul de inframicrobiologie al Academiei R.P.R., in sedinta din 22 junie 1959.
(COXSACKIE VIRUSES, immunology)
(IMMUNE SERUMS)

COUNTRY : RUMANIA
CATEGORY : E

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No 1959, No. 9910

AUTHOR : Duca, M., Duca, Eug., Wassermann, L., Ternescu, El.,*
INST. : Rumanian Academy of Sciences
TITLE : Study of a Disease Produced by Coxsackie Viruses in Moldova. First Report. Isolation and Identification of the Virus
ORIG. PUB. : Studii si cercetari stiint. Acad. RPR Fil. Iasi Med., 1956, 7, No 1, [illegible]
ABSTRACT : *Gretescu, C.

Description of 1 case.

Card. 1/1

H-27

COUNTRY : Rumania
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 72924

AUTHOR : Teodorescu, St.; Iliescu, L.; Tomescu, F.; *
INST. : Agronomical Research Institute
TITLE : Technology of the Making of Natural Dessert Wines of the "Murfatlar" and "Tirnave" Type

ORIG. PUB. : An. Inst. cercetari agron., 1957 (1958), 25, No 6, 495-516

ABSTRACT : To produce dessert wines, tests were made of addition to the wine must of concentrated must, refined sugar, crude spirits distillate, and of little-aged spirits distillate (LAD). The best results were obtained on adding LAD in small portions during fermentation. The sugar content of the must should be at least 240 g/liter, and the content of extract in the wine at least 24-32 g/liter. The method can be carried out using conventional wine-making equipment.

From Authors' Summary.

CARD: 1/1

* Belu, O.; Bodarici, C.; Dumitrescu, T.

4

Country : RUMANIA
Category : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products (Part 3). H
Fermentation Industry
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Khim, 1959, No 7, 25128

Author : Teodorescu, St. C.; Tomescu, F. C.; Iliescu, L.V.
Institut. : Rumanian Academy
Title : An Improved Method of Glycerol Determination in Sweet Wines by Means of Periodic Acid

Orig. Pub. : Bul. stiint. Acad. RPR, Sec. biol. si stiinte agric. Ser. agron., 1957, 9, No 1, 19-27

Abstract : The official method used in Rumania for the determination of glycerol in wines is too complicated and does not give satisfactory results. A new method of determination of glycerol was proposed, developed on the basis of the methods of Fleury and Lange (J. Pharm. et Chim., 1933, 17, 196, 393-409) and of Eymerin and Ditrik (Ass. of Off. Agr. Chem., 1943, XXVI, No. 3, 408). For the precipitation of sugar instead of cold CaO (according to the method of Fleury and Lange),

Card: 1/3

H-123

Country :
Category :

Abs. Jour. :

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : $Ba(OH)_2$ is used at 50° as in the method of Eymarin and Ditrik. Furthermore, a direct titration of the excess periodic acid is carried out while substituting thiosulfate for arsenous acid, which is more convenient for work in control laboratories. The results of the comparative investigations of pure solutions with a known content of glycerol and of inverted sugar, and also of the sweet wines of Rumania, showed that the proposed method unites the advantages of both of the original methods. It gives quick

Card: 2/3

POPA, Eugen I. (Iasi); FLONDOR, Paul (Bucuresti); HADIRCA, I., prof. (Breaza);
TOMESCU, Ion (Bucuresti); PIRSAN, Liviu V. (Bucuresti); FLORESCU,
Victor (Rimnicu Vilcea); BOGATU, I., prof. (Tecuci)

Solved problems. Gaz mat B 16 no.4:160-169 Ap '65.

LATCU, D., prof. (Hunedoara); PETRESCU, N., prof. (Tg. Carbunesti); CERCHEZ, Mihu; ZENEMBISI, I., prof. (P. Neamt); TEODORESCU, Voltaire (P. Neamt); IONESCU-TIU, C.; TOMESCU, Ion (Bucaresti); DUMITREASA, Gh. (P.Neamt); MIHAILESCU, D., prof. (Pitesti); DUMITRU, Acu (Cluj); LEONTE, Alexandru (Bucaresti); ANGHELACHE, Tudorica (Bucaresti); POPA, Al. (Pucioasa); BRINZANESCU, V. (Bucaresti); LUSTIG, Gh. (Bucaresti); ISAC, E. (Tg. Jiu); LEVIN, Alexandru (Tallin, U.S.S.R.); SIMION, A. (Bacau); AVADANEI, Cornelia (P. Neamt); SIMIONESCU, Gh.D.; FLONDOR, Elena, (Bucuresti)

Proposed problems in mathematics. Gaz. mat B 15 no.4:172-177 Ap '64.

BORZA, Rodica; SIMIONESCU, M., planificator; TOMESCU, I.; AVADANII, Ioan
CRETU, Radu, tehnician

Successes in socialist competition. Constr Buc 16 no.742:
1 28 March 1964.

1. Subredactia voluntara de la Turda (for Borza).
2. Subredactia voluntara de la Ploiesti (for Tomescu).
3. Presedintele comitetului sindicatului de la grupul de santiere nr.3, Roman (for Avadanii).

DOBRE, Nelu I. (Merei, Buzau); MUNTEANU, I.; BUICLIU, Gh.; CASANDROIU, T. (Ploiesti); STRATESCU, Ion; IONESCU-Tiu, C.; TOMESCU, Ion (Bucuresti); MIRZAN, D., prof. (Bujoreni, Vilcea)

Exercises and problems proposed for grades 5-8. Gas mat B 15 no. 5:227-230 May '64.

TOMESCU, Ion

Labor productivity is studied in the units. Constr Buc 15 no.700:3 8 Je '63.

1. Seful serviciului organizarea muncii din Intreprinderea de constructii no.1 a Trustului Regional de Constructii de Locuinte, Ploiesti.

TOMESCU, Ion

Consumption of as few hours as possible for constructing an apartment. Constr Buc 16 no.735:1,3 8 F'64.

1. Seful serviciului organizarea muncii de la grupul de santiere nr.1 al Trustului Regional de Constructii de Locuinte, Ploiesti.

TOMESCU, I.

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S/081/62/000/009/074/075
B171/B144

AUTHORS: Solomon, Ozias, Tomescu, Margareta, Drăgan, Doina, Dimonie, Mihai

TITLE: Copolymerization of the ternary system: vinyl acetate, acrylonitrile, styrene

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 9, 1962, 702, abstract 9R55 (Bul. Inst. politehn. Bucureşti, v. 21, no. 4, 1959, 101-112)

TEXT: The kinetics of the mass copolymerization of vinyl acetate, acrylonitrile and styrene (65°C ± 0.02) in the presence of 0.5% of benzoyl peroxide, leading to the formation of a mixture of two- and three-component copolymers (CP) have been studied. The values, obtained from an experimental determination of the CP composition were found to be in good agreement with those calculated by using the composition equation. The thermal resistance of CP according to Martens was 97°C, the melting point was 225-260°C. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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5(3)

R/003/60/011/04/004/041
D0015/D3001

AUTHORS: Solomon, O.F.; Dimonie, M.; Tomescu, M.

TITLE: Copolymerization of the Vinyl Acetate, Acrylonitrile and Styrene Ternary System

PERIODICAL: Revista de Chimie, 1960, Vol 11, Nr 4, pp 204-206

ABSTRACT: The article deals with calculation required to maintain the constant composition in ternary copolymerization. To maintain a compound constant, unless it is an azeotrope, the component reacting best is introduced with a certain velocity into the reacting medium. The introduction velocity is determined by graphic methods. A brief description of the method of calculation in the case of ternary copolymerization is also given in the article. A number of ternary-system copolymerizations was also carried out to verify the theoretical calculation which will be the

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D0015/D3001

Copolymerization of the Vinyl Acetate, Acrylonitrile and Styrene Ternary System

object of a separate article. There are 3 references, 2 of which are English, and 1 unidentified.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratorul de Chimie Macromoleculară al Institutului Politehnic (Laboratory of Macromolecular Chemistry at the Polytechnical Institute), Bucharest

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